

To-day's
Advertisements.

VICTORIA PRIORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRIORY will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1899. [1400a]

DELIGENTIA LODGE OF
INSTRUCTION.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1899. [1421a]

A LECTURE will be delivered in the CITY HALL, by Mr. CUTHBERT LAYTON, from England.

ON THURSDAY, November 16th, The Second coming of the Lord: Jesus Christ, Signs of the Times, and Impending Judgments.

The Unity of the Church:—What is it, and why necessary for the days in which we live?

Lectures at 5.30 P.M. Doors open 5 o'clock. All Seats Free. No Collection.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1899. [1408a]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

OWING to Bad Weather the INTERPORT MATCH is POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

The following will form the Team: Messrs. BLAIR, BOWERY, CARLVE, CLARKE, HILLS, MARSHALL, MCLENNAN, SKELTON, WALLACE and WATSON.

Reserves: Messrs. LAMMERT, STACKWOOD and TOLLER.

All Members of the Team, Reserves and Umpires are requested to be on the ground at 2 P.M. Punctually.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHGOTE, Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1899. [1435]

SHOW OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

MR. DORABEE NOWROJEE begs to intimate to his Friends and the General Public that his fine Collection of CHRYSANTHEMUMS will be on show in the Gardens at Kowloon Hotel for one week, commencing THURSDAY, the 17th inst.

Entrance by Chater and Elgin Roads.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1899. [1423a]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HECTOR," Captain Barr, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 15th inst.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1899. [1283a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHUNG," Captain Davis, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 15th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1899. [1419a]

SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LOOSOK," Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above ON FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1899. [1422a]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR," Captain J. G. Oliver, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1899. [1426a]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, FIUME, PORT SAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VINDOBONA," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

This vessel brings Cargo: From Trieste, ex S.S. Imperator, transhipped at Bombay.

From Venice, ex S.S. Massimiliano and Carlotta, transhipped at Trieste.

From Levante Ports, ex S.S. Thalia.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 21st inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 21st inst., will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by S. ANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1899. [1395a]

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A.—THORNE'S BLEND, White Capsule \$10.80

B.—WATSON'S GLENROCHY MELLOW BLEND, Blue Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark 10.80

C.—WATSON'S ABELLOUR GLENLIVET, Red Capsule, with name and Trade Mark 12.00

D.—WATSON'S H.K.D. BLEND OF THE FINEST SCOTCH MALT WHISKIES. Violet Capsule 14.40

E.—WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY. Gold Capsule 15.00

THORNE'S BLEND and WATSON'S GLENROCHY are high class Soda Whiskies, of greater age than most brands in the market.

ABELLOUR GLENLIVET is a very old Peat Whisky, (smoky) and could not now be replaced in stock at the price.

D is well known for its fine flavour.

E is of superb quality and pronounced by leading local connoisseurs to be the best brand in the Hongkong market.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

On the 14th inst., at "Windermere," Kowloon, the wife of FRANK SMYTH, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At the Peak Church, on the 14th November, 1899, by the Rev. R. F. Gabbold, WILLIAM NEWTON, of Hongkong, to EDITH MARIAS FOUNDA, daughter of the late Henry Pound, of Upper Clapton and Ennesham, and of Mrs. Henry Pound, of "Linkwood," Tooting, Bec Common, S.W.

A CARD.

MR. and Mrs. HATHERLY desire to express their THANKS to all their Friends for the great Sympathy shown on the Occasion of the Death of their son.

Hongkong, 14th Nov., 1899. [1422a]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to the Manager.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way bind himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1899.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The New Division for South Africa.

LONDON, November 12th.

The Reserves for the new division for South Africa have been called out and ordered to join the Colours before the 20th.

The War.—Operations in Cape Colony.

Reuter's correspondent at Alhambra, 7th inst., states that the Boers have cut the telegraph to the southward of Jamestown and are in strong force eight miles off. They have also cut the hawsers of the ferry at Dalenfont, and the Orange river is now impassable from Zouten to Norvalspont.

General Buller wires on the 11th that a reconnoitring force from the Orange River station had a skirmish with the enemy four miles to the eastward of Belmont in which Col. Keith Falcner of the Northumberland was killed, Lieut. Wood of the Lancshires and Lieuts. Bevan and Hall of the Northumberland and two men were wounded.

A British outpost to the southward of Kimberley reservoir has been missing since the 4th and is supposed to have been captured. The Boers have opened a regular attack on and bombardment of Kimberley.

Mafeking.

Reuter's correspondent at Mafeking reports that a general attack on that town was repulsed on Tuesday and fifty Boers were killed.—Our loss was slight.

Arrival of Re-inforcements.

Three troops have arrived at Cape town, two of which have proceeded to Durban.

The War.—The Skirmish at Belmont.

LONDON, November, 13th.

Official details of the skirmish at Belmont state that Col. Gough, with two squadrons of Hussars, a field battery and 150 mounted infantry engaged 700 of the enemy for three hours and then retired. Lieut. Wood, who was wounded in the skirmish, is dead.

The General Attack on Kimberly.

An official despatch states that the general attack of the Boers on the 4th inst. was chiefly with the object of lifting cattle. The Free Staters attacked on the south side and retired. The Transvaalers subsequently attacked on the north side and retired under fire with probably heavy losses. Our losses were one killed and two wounded.

Mafeking.

An official from Mafeking states that the town was safe on the 27th October and that the Boers, after two days bombardment, attacked on three sides and were repulsed by the Maxim fire.

Ladysmith.

Reuter's correspondent at Escourt, 9th inst., says that there has been heavy firing in the direction of Ladysmith, and that the sounds indicate heavy naval guns.

General Buller has now 5,000 additional troops at his disposal.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—

On the 14th at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has risen on the China coast and over Japan, fallen in the Philippines. A depression seems to be slanted to the E. of Luzon, and pressure is highest over the N.E. coast of China. Gradients moderate on the coast, rather steep with very strong monsoon in the N. part of the China Sea. FORECAST:—Strong or fresh N.E. winds; rainy at first, probably improving later.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. Centurion leaves on the 24th inst. for Bangkok.

H.M.S. Undaunted, now at Manila, has been painted black.

M. A. DOIRE has assumed the duties of French Consul at Fouchow in succession to M. P. Claidel.

H.M.S. Aphrodite may be expected from Shanghai in a few days as she is to be relieved by the Bonaventure.

THE Fouchow rice harvest has commenced and the crop is reported to be fairly good on the average. In some districts the growing crops have suffered severely through want of rain.

THE return of communicable diseases occurring in the Colony during the week ended on the 11th inst. shows one death from diphtheria and one case of enteric fever, from the steamship Helio.

WE note that three lines of underground telegraph cable are being laid along the road running from the barracks, in course of erection, on Guncub Hill, Kowloon, to Hungshui. They are doubtless to be connected with the forts behind the Docks.

UNLESS the present damp weather quickly comes to an end there will be a good opening for an enterprising person to start a few ferries across Queen's Road by means of mud punts.

The new road "metal" appears to be of a somewhat soluble nature.

At the Pasteur Institute in Paris, 1465 persons were treated in 1898 and all but three were cured. For the thirteen years from the foundation of the Institute to the end of the year 1898, 13,181 persons were treated in Paris, and out of this number only 99 died.

WHEN are the Kowloon Rifle Ranges to be moved? There is a large area of excellent building land on the site now occupied by the Ranges and were they removed to the foot of the hills this might be made use of and the overcrowding of Hongkong relieved to some extent.

THE weather, as we anticipated, did not clear sufficiently to allow of the meteoric shower being observed in Hongkong and we shall have to patiently await the next display, due thirty-three years hence. It is to be hoped that at other points the weather has been more propitious.

By a fall of rock which occurred recently at Niagara Falls the Horse-shoe Fall has again restored to its proper shape which it derives its name. Of late years the Fall has been nearly V-shaped, destroying much of its natural beauty. From 1842 to 1880 it is stated that 275,000,000 cubic feet of rock had fallen away.

The Philadelphia Record says:—A settlement which should give to the Philippine Islands self-government under a protectorate of the United States would not serve the spoilsmen and speculators in Washington. Under such a plan of peace the prospective buyers of Philippine rice, tobacco and sugar plantations would disappear. Hence there must be some more killing.

A GREAT gas holder has just been completed for the corporation of Birmingham, England, which is 254 feet in diameter and 160 feet high when extended to its full height. Its storage capacity is 8,250,000 cubic feet.

To-morrow afternoon on the Happy Valley, the Hongkong Football Club (A) will play H.M.S. Endymion, under Association rules. Kick-off at half-past four. The Club team will be—T. J. Wild, goal; T. W. Hornby and H. Pinckney, backs; C. H. P. Hay, S. L. Jenkins and A. Beattie, halves; H. A. Holmes, J. E. Lee, A. F. Williamson, P. A. Cox and E. J. Libaud, forwards.

AN aquarium will be one of the attractions at the Paris Exposition. A dark incline will lead visitors to it, and suddenly they will feel as if transported to the very bottom of the sea, in the midst of marine landscapes and inhabitants of the ocean. Immense glass tanks will form the aquarium proper; the buttresses, pillars and girders, which will form the frames of the tanks and hold the glass together will be entirely concealed under rocks.

THERE is a small station on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, near Cincinnati, called California. The town had developed away from the station and the railroad company has moved it to the center of the town. The building measured 60 X 25 feet and was one story high. Iron shoes were fixed under the structure which was raised by jacks. An engine was then hitched on, the rails were greased between the engine and the building, and in exactly four minutes the station was conveyed a third of a mile and the men were rolling it on a new foundation. The work of changing the location of the station occupied only one hour and fifty minutes.

A NATURAL curiosity consisting of a mountain of alum is described in the *Le Tour du Monde*. It is found in China, 12½ miles from the village of Lion-chik, and bears the name of Fan-chan Mountain. It has a diameter of not less than 10 miles at its base, and a height of 1,940 feet. For centuries the inhabitants of the country have exploited this natural source of wealth: digging from it yearly hundreds of tons of alum. To obtain it they quarry blocks of stone, which they first heat in great furnaces and then in vats filled with boiling water. The alum crystallizes out and forms a layer 6 inches thick. The compact layer thus produced is afterward cut into blocks weighing 10 pounds.

THE road from Hungshui to Kowloon City and on over the low pass to the north-east of that evil-smelling collection of hovels is progressing apace and when the bridges, now in course of construction, are completed, will make an excellent bicycle ride. We note with regret, however, that the shore battery, which is of historical interest as having fired upon Captain Elliot's boats, is being demolished and the granite blocks used as a facing for the road as it skirts the shore. The battery was at least clean and it seems a pity that an old landmark should be destroyed. Could not the road have been run through the City? It would then have been in full light, and air and would have entailed the destruction of many filthy hovels instead of the shore battery. We suppose the old guns will be utilized as drain-pipes next, and the wall running up the hill at the back of the City broken up for road metal. But what can one expect when even pretty Glenely was allowed to be desecrated?

THE Grand Variety Concert advertised in our columns takes place to-morrow evening at the Theatre Royal. The programme is the fullest and most varied we have had placed before the public and patrons will certainly receive their money's worth. It is certain that the crime of the singers of the colony have been secured, and there are a several of the artists we can vouch for. We notice that the programme includes Messrs. G. Lammer, C. Crispin, Corp. Simmers, the R.E. baritone; Sergt. Viggers, the well-known comic in military circles; Sergt. Howell, the Royal Welch Fusilier comic; Mr. Harry Franklin, a tried actor; Mr. Wiltshire, a master of the banjo; Mr. A. G. Ward (four Church organist), presides at the piano, and the band of the Hongkong Regiment has been engaged for the orchestra. The concert concludes with a smart and enjoyable farce, entitled "The Handy Man," which will be staged by the now famous Royal Engineers' Variety Club. The booking is going on apace, and we would advise all our readers who can possibly manage to get to the Theatre to go to Robinson's Piano Company and book seats at once.

THE finest pineapple cloth comes from the Philippines, but very good tissues are turned out wherever there are Malays, and of late years by Mongolians and other communities. The thread is obtained from the pineapple leaves in some curious way which separates the fine filament from all the other vegetable tissues. It is then partially dried and bleached in the sun, and is then carded and spun. After its spinning, and before it is thoroughly dry, it is woven on the old fashioned looms which are busy to-day in Asia. The technical skill possessed by the spinners and weavers is truly admirable. Men are too clumsy for the work and women have a practical monopoly of it, but even amongst them there are many whose eyes and fingers are not quite delicate enough to distinguish between the thickness of one thread and another. The weaving is done within doors and usually in a Malay house, whose bamboo framework walls made of leaves and heavy thatched roof, keep the interior quite dark and damp. When produced the cloth is plain in colour, or else made according to an order, or Malay taste. The finest quality of the cloth is so fine as to be practically translucent, and some tissues are worth more than their weight in silver would stand successfully the test of the Indian rajah who would accept no cloth unless he could draw the whole roll through his signet ring.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, there being present His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Blane, G.C.M.G.), His Excellency Major-General Gaseigne, C.M.G. (Commanding the troops), the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), the Hon. H. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney-General), the Hon. R. Hurray Rumsey (Harbour Master), the Hon. F. H. May, G.M.G. (Captain Superintendent of Police), the Hon. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, the Hon. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G., the Hon. Wei A Yuk, the Hon. J. J. Kewick, Mr. R. F. Johnston (Acting Clerk of Councils), Mr. R. F. Johnston, MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laying on the table the financial minutes Nos. 20 to 24 moved that they should be referred to the Finance Committee. The Colonial Treasurer, begged to second this motion which was carried.

FINANCIAL RETURNS.

The Colonial Treasurer laid on the table "Financial Returns accompanying the draft estimates for 1,900 and said:—He had to request the honourable members to accept this amended statement in place of one laid on the table some weeks ago. There was an unfortunate clerical error which made the estimated balance of assets at the end of this year larger than it should have been. I may say however, that indications show that since this statement was made out, the original balance of \$413,000 odd will be more than exceeded at the end of the year.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead—said it appeared from the statement dated 13th March that the balance of assets on the 31st December last year was \$213,000 odd, but he saw by the statement dated 20th September that the balance of assets for 1898 was increased to \$251,000 odd. The statement as it stood was unusable and incomprehensible. There could not be two balances of assets on the same date. Either one to the other must be incorrect. An explanation should be given; there could only be one balance of assets.

The Colonial Treasurer said that this was the form in which it had been published in former years. However he would have the matter looked into.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead—In the statement of the 13th March there is a deduction from the balance of \$123,000 (1893 loans). It would be a matter of very great interest to members of the Council if in connection with the estimates for next year a statement were provided giving details of the expenditure on each public work for which the money was borrowed, and whether there is any balance of the loan remaining on hand.

The Colonial Treasurer—That shall be given.

The Questions of the H. H. T. Whitehead having been answered as given in our last night's issue the council resolved itself into Committee on the Sanitary Properties Bill.

The Acting Attorney-General—The amendment I have to propose first of all is that the following words be added to sub-section of clause 7:—"A window or window, having a floor area clear of the floor area of the principal room or rooms of such building, shall be provided opening into such open space." That, sir, is the amendment which has been circulated to honourable members. I think, perhaps, it would be improved if after the word "provided" the words "upon every floor" were inserted. I think, sir, that will be a very desirable provision to be introduced into this Bill. I understand that there is going to be a good deal of discussion upon it. I understand it is going to be contended that this would be too great a provision to make at the rear of some of the buildings, but I would point out that in cases where there would be any hardship caused by such a provision as this it is open to the Governor-in-Council, under sub-section of clause 7, to modify the requirements where such modification may appear necessary.

The Director of Public Works had looked into this question, and thought that what was proposed by the Honourable Attorney-General would provide for a much larger window than was necessary, and a window which sometimes it would be impossible to put into a wall. Take a room of quite an average size—30 feet by 13 feet, or 405 square feet. To provide a window of this size would mean a window of at least one-twentieth of the floor area of the principal room or rooms of such building, would only be six feet six inches. In many cases it would only be six or seven feet, and to put a window five by four in such a wall would be scarcely possible, he meant there would be hardly sufficient wall to hold the window. It would be all window and no wall. In a room 40 by 13 it would be more difficult still, and there were many rooms in the colony—in places like Bonham Strand 40 feet deep.—He thought it was not desirable they should have an immense number of exceptions to this rule and appeals constantly made to the Governor in Council or to the Sanitary Board for exemption. It would be in his view he had prepared the following amendment:—"That at the end of sub-section of clause 7 the following words be added:—"And must be provided on every floor with a window of at least ten square feet superficial area opening into such open space. The area of such window shall not be included in calculating the window area required by subsection a of section 8 of Ordinance 15 of 1894." A window of ten square feet means a window of four feet by two and a half, which is a very respectable window indeed in a bed-room—quite enough to admit light and air into a room. In his opinion it would be big enough window in all the cases where such windows were required.

The Hon. C. P. Chater—I think a very big window would be a great mistake for the very good reason, that the chances are a big window would never be opened. It would be permanently closed whereas if you put in one the size mentioned by the Hon. Director of Public Works there is some chance of having it kept open nearly all the time.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead—I propose that at the end of sub-section b of clause 7 these words be added:—"If the entire depth from frontage to frontage exceeds 50 feet." The provisions of sub-section b as it stands would be unreasonable. I think that anything under 50 feet should not be regarded as two domestic buildings.

The Acting Attorney-General—Would not sub-section b meet the case? I think the houses referred to by the honourable member are the houses between Jervois Street and Queen's Road, but I do not know how many there are.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead—Said they were the houses referred to.

The Hon. C. P. Chater—If it is laid down in the Ordinance it will be better. Architects will then know what they have to work upon.

His Excellency the Governor—On yes, I think it will be better to have it in the Ordinance.

The Harbour Master—Would it not be better to have the words "other than corner houses" after the first "building" instead of "where they are?"

His Excellency the Governor—I think it would be.

The amendments were accepted.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead—I would suggest that after the word "The" at the end of sub-section b of clause 7 the words "The Sanitary Board" with the consent of the Governor in Council" be inserted.

The Colonial Secretary—I do not see any objection to the adoption of the proposed amendment. It practically amounts to the same thing.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead—It is extremely unlikely that the Governor would not approve of what the Sanitary Board had sanctioned.

The Attorney-General suggested the insertion of the words "of this section" after the word "requirements." The amendments were accepted also the latter suggestion, and the Committee passed on to the consideration of Sec. 8.

The Acting Attorney-General—After the word "domestic building" in clause a I propose to insert the words which were circulated to honourable members after the words "Part of the domestic building" and also at the end of clause a I propose that the words, just added to clause 7 on the suggestion of the Director of Public Works be added instead.

I would suggest also that in the 3rd line of the 4th paragraph the words both ends should be substituted for either end and in the second line instead of street to read thoroughfare.

The amendments were accepted.

The Acting Attorney-General—In clause 14 I think it would be an improvement if after the word "person" in line one the following words were inserted:—"And the secretary or manager for the time being of any company or corporation." I think that will read better, as it appears to read now, that the company or corporation is to be sent to goal. That will involve consequential amendments that in line 9 instead of "the offender" such person, secretary, or manager should be substituted. Then the clause will read:—Every person, and the secretary or manager for the time being of any company or corporation committing an offence against this Ordinance in respect of which no penalty is otherwise provided by this Ordinance shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding one month, and in any case where in the opinion of the Magistrate the offence is likely to be continued, the Magistrate may require such person, secretary, or manager to comply with this Ordinance within such time as he may direct and may inflict a further penalty not exceeding five dollars for every day after such date, during which such person, secretary, or manager shall fail to do so.

These amendments were accepted and the Council resumed.

THE ESTIMATES.

The next item on the agenda paper was—Committee on the Bill entitled, an Ordinance to apply a sum of \$2,681,051 to the public service of the year 1900.

The Colonial Secretary—It was originally intended to have a meeting of the Finance Committee at 2.30 but it was postponed as the members were not ready to consider it. I beg to move that the 2nd item in the orders of the Day be discharged.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the proposition was carried.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday week after some discussion it being decided to hold a meeting of the Finance Committee on Wednesday week.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

The Chairman said the first minute was one in which the

board at different places in parties of three or four, made their attack on them, wounding the master of the boat. A man went down to the engine-room to inform the driver, whilst the remainder collected the valuables from the passengers. They afterwards compelled the master of the boat to hand their plunder at Cha Tau San, and then sallied forth for fresh game, which was soon met in the shape of a steam-launch towing a cargo junk. The steam-launch, guessing their fell purpose, immediately opened fire, which the pirates returned. The battle lasted for about half an hour, evidently without doing much damage, as we were assured no was hurt on the *Cheong Kong*. Then the people on the launch cut loose from the junk and allowed it to fall into the hands of the pirates. A rich haul was made from her, seventeen cases of opium and a box of gold coins amounting to \$2,000 being captured. The pirates then steamed back to Cha Tau San where they landed their booty, and allowed the *Cheong Kong* to proceed on her voyage to Hongkong.

BORDER RACES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The possibility, not only of war with the Transvaal, but of misunderstanding with the Orange Free State, makes it opportune to inquire as to the probable attitude of the native populations resident either within these Republics, or just without their borders. Are the Boers so cruel to the natives that they will take up arms against the Dutch if the chance presents itself, and will the Swazis take sides against the Free State? There are questions as to which the opinion of H.R. Fox-Bourne, the experienced secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society, was asked yesterday. This society, it perhaps hardly needs to be remarked, has no political leanings, its sole anxiety being that aboriginal races should get fair play concurrently with the advance of civilisation. Mr. Fox-Bourne agrees that in the old days the Boers have been the native's hardest taskmasters. It was largely because they objected to give up slavery that they originally trekked into what are now the Free State and Transvaal. The more the old-fashioned of them believe to this day that the blacks have no souls, and that they must be considered merely as animals. But, for all that according to Mr. Selous and others, the Boers in these later days treat the blacks as kindly as, and in some cases more kindly than do English settlers. They do not give them justice in the courts of law, but they know their possibilities better than the young colonist just arrived in Rhodesia. It is a case of one man knowing how to handle a horse, and another expecting to get a week's work out of him in a day.

This comparative humanity of the Boers, as Mr. Fox-Bourne calls it, does not count for something. On the other hand, as he phrases it, if Africans and Englishmen should get to blows, there will be an opportunity for turbulence on the part of the blacks, and possibly some attempt to get back the country for themselves. The primitive trouble of the Boers might come in the Zoutpansburg district, where there is an enormous native population. Until within recent years they had this hilly northern district pretty much to themselves. The Boer farmers were content to remain in the south, and the natives were allowed to do practically as they pleased. But when English settlers increased in the Transvaal, and the mining industry developed, many of the young Boer farmers moved northward. Friction soon arose in the Zoutpansburg district. It was followed by expeditions against certain chiefs, and there were disturbances which showed that Joubert's boast that the Transvaal alone knew how to deal with the native question was too precipitate. These blacks in the north, numbering many thousands may, of course, be glad of an occasion for revenge. In the Orange Free State, on the other hand, the condition of the native population is stated to have given rise to no complaint, the number as well as the character of the employment of the blacks being carefully regulated.

What of the people of Swaziland? Mr. Fox-Bourne thinks that a possible danger lies there. There seems no doubt that if the Jameson raid had not "fizzled out," there was great probability of the Swazis, who number some 60,000, stirring up native feeling in other parts of the country and making an effort to secure independence from the Boers. The Swazis have always been angry with the British Government for not giving them protection when they asked for it. They thought it had been guaranteed them by Sir Evelyn Wood, at the close of the Transvaal war, and the Boers, but in the end the Government placed Swaziland under the protection of the Boers, and the Swazis always regarded themselves as betrayed. Mr. Fox-Bourne thinks that if they get a chance of making a disturbance on the eastern border of the Transvaal they are very likely to do it. "They will not side with the Boers, and I don't suggest that they will side with the English. But they may do a lot of slaughtering, and it may be the Matabele rising over again." The kinsmen of the Swazis and other natives in Portuguese territory might, of course like to bear a hand in a "shindy," but that is not regarded as a very serious contingency.

The Basutos, who are to the southward of the Orange Free State, have always resented annexation to Cape Colony, which was their former lot. Since 1884, when their country became a Crown colony, they have been left largely to work out their own salvation, under the administrative care of such wise officials as Sir Marshall Clarke and Sir Godfrey Lagden. There has been an ideal condition of home rule, and the country has made great progress. But the fear of incorporation with the Cape Colony is apparently still before their eyes. Such a possibility was evidently brought home to them by the Jameson raid. "Rightly or wrongly," said Mr. Fox-Bourne, "there is a tremendous native fear of Mr. Rhodes. This accounts for the natives in Cape Colony having voted for the Afrikaners at the last general election. Everybody was surprised that the natives should vote for the Dutch party rather than for the English, but it was, avowedly, to keep Mr. Rhodes out. It is here, it is urged, where the danger lies, for while in the event of trouble in South Africa, the natives who have most grievances against the Dutch would naturally attack them, those of the Dutch would with or without reason, will not be very friendly disposed to the English. In the case of Basutoland there are certain frontier difficulties with the Free State, and the Basutos have never forgotten that half of the Republic consists of territory which was once their own. Mr. Fox-Bourne nevertheless thinks that there would be danger if they got the idea that the Cape was riding roughshod over the Dutch, because they would form the impression that that was to be their own fate.

Numbering upwards of 200,000, the Basutos are described as a stalwart race of men, far more pure-blooded than the Boers of the Orange Free State. They and the Zulus are spoken of as the Normans of South Africa. To the south-east of Basutoland, lie Transkei, Pondoland, and East Griqualand, now incorporated with Cape Colony. Here, it is thought, there may be some unrest, but the natives are not fighting men like the Basutos and the Swazis. To sum up, Mr. Fox-Bourne thinks that the Swazis might seize the opportunity of a war with the Transvaal to throw off the Boer yoke, that they might throw in their lot with us, or act independently on account of their fear of the adventurer. The Basutos, for the same reason, he believes, would be more likely to sympathise with the Dutchmen, especially if they had guarantees from the Free State. In short, native feeling may largely aid or may seriously retard us in the event of a campaign such as seems in prospect.—*Daily Telegraph.*

PRAYER BEFORE BATTLE.

The following verses were published in the *Sun* of 11th ultimo, just after the receipt of the Boer Ultimatum in London:—

Grin is the hour, and closer comes the enemy;
Stand to our arms, the time is drawing nigh;
Face to the front and fearless wait the brunt,
Ready to conquer, resolute to die.

Sternly erect, in calm and silent dignity,
Dress to the lines or form the British square;
And while they wait, in cowardice of hate,
Pause we awhile and bow the head to prayer.

Lord God of Hosts, Jehovah, God of Sabaoth,
Be Thou our shield, the buckler, and the sword;
Grant us Thy might to conquer in the fight,
Give us this day if Thy pleasure, Lord.

We have not sought the warfare that we soon must wage,
We have given way till surrender was our shame;

Therefore, the sin is theirs that they begin;
Therefore we fight, and honoured be Thy name.

For they oppressed us into the captivity,
Treacheryously shackling the labour of our hand,
And with jugglery of lies have subdued us to their guile,

Despoiling us of Freedom and the right of Fatherland.

And they trafficked with our honour, and betrayed our simple loyalty,
And they took us in an ambush that our faith refused to see,

And the men who ruled the waves are become as soulless slaves;

The people Thou hast chosen, Lord, Thy folk who should be free.

And our women and our children they have vexed in wicked cruelty,

And the terror of our loved ones was amising to their mood;

We have seen our women weep when they thought their men asleep,

And have wept, too, the hidden tears of blood.

Yet we withheld, because we were the mightier,
Holding it unworthy to strike a weaker foe;

And they mocked us to our face, and they flouted this our grace—

Therefore we fight, since they will have it so.

Still we forebore, and they called it fear and poltroonery,

And in their stiff-necked folly, they held our name for naught;

Till at last their tyrant hand lay too heavy on the lance,

There we fought, as our fathers would have fought.

So to the front, for justice and for liberty,
As the British-born have so often struck before;

For the future of our sons we are shouldering our guns,

The tyranny we suffer they shall suffer never more.

Into Thy hand we lay our glorious destiny,
Thou see'st all, in Thine we put our trust;

And so we dare to pray on this stern and dreadful day,

And so we dare to fight, since we know our cause is just.

We have all sinned—forgive us then our trespasses,

As we forgive each one his private wrong—
'Tis for the common weal we have drawn our stubborn steel.

The nation suffers all too much, has suffered all too long.

Now come their cohorts. Lord! give us the Aid-Thou art,

Aid-Thou our arms, as—in the olden days; Hold us to the attack, for now we go back;

Hear us and help, and Thine be all the praise.

And when we triumph, teach us to be merciful, Hold Thou our hand from wantonness to slay,

And teach us to forgive, that our foes repent and live;

Save us from anger, purge our pride away.

Grant us Thy grace, that in Thy sight we may be justified;

Let our hearts be single, and our hands be free to fight;

Give us a sign that we, O Lord, are Thine, As we have faith Thou wilt defend the right.

Now we advance, our pulses singing victory; Shall we be less than our kinsmen have all been?

Thine was to die or do; we will be English, too—
God protect England, God save the Queen!

ANCIENT MASONIC RITES.

CEREMONIES NEVER ATTEMPTED SINCE PERFORMED IN SOLOMON'S TEMPLE TO MARK THE OCCASION.

The Chicago correspondent of the *Philadelphia Record* writing on September 10th says:—Next Tuesday morning as the sun's first rays strike the top of Pike's peak there will be performed on that high and lofty summit Masonic rites as impressive as the mountain itself and older than the Christian era. On that day 2,000 Masons from all parts of the continent will gather there to witness the exemplification of the ancient cryptic degrees, with rich costumes and elaborate scenic effects by members of a council from a little town of Kansas, whose three illustrious master conceived the plan. Five hundred petitioners will present themselves at that hour to take degrees which in due time will permit them to penetrate the mysteries of the ninth arch. Besides this there will be deposited in a crypt built in one of the great boulders on the peak treasure sacred to the craft, to be left there until the century has elapsed.

Never since the traditional ceremony upon which the order is founded was performed in Solomon's temple at Jerusalem have the followers of the brotherhood attempted these ceremonies. On this occasion the rites will be

THE LOSS OF THE "WHITE CLOUD."

AN AMERICAN ACCOUNT. We have generally credited our American cousins with being possessed of lively and startling imaginations and the following account of the loss of the *White Cloud*, as published in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* of 3rd ultimo, certainly tends to show that they are still worthy of our admiration:

WHITE RATS SINK A STEAMSHIP. The *Olympia* brings news of the loss of the steamer *White Cloud*, a paddle steamer, which was proceeding from Hongkong to Manila under an American charter. The vessel foundered when about ninety miles from Hongkong, and seven men were drowned. The crew just time enough to get away from the steamer when she foundered. The mate's boat, containing six besides himself, was drawn into the vortex with her. The Captain's boat, containing six people, was picked up by a Chinese junk and taken to Shanghai. The disaster is said to have been due to the ravages of the white rat. The vessel's seams opened out and she simply collapsed.

FEELING IN THE RANKS.

The alderman correspondent of the *Sun*, writing on the 11th ultimo, on the preparations going forward for the despatch of troops to South Africa says:—

AMONG IT ALL, for good or for evil, there is keen desire for war. You may speak to a man who is ordered to go to the front, and he will not find one who was not of the first to move. A man who was not bitterly envious of those who were. Probably never since the Crimea have our men been so keen for the struggle as they are to-day. You hear them quite calmly discuss the varying degree of injury which different bullets will cause them. Also the best way to avoid further injury when once you are down. And they joke about the whole business at intervals like schoolboys about their games. "I'll blow the whiskers off the first Boer I get in front of," said one great Irish chap; and then "I'll vaccinate him with the pint of me bayonet and gunpowder."

USE FOR KRUGER'S WHISKERS. "I should hard now," chimed in another of the Irishmen. "I would be just as good to me sister, and I promised to bring back old Kruger's whiskers for her to make a pair of stockings with." Both these men, curiously enough, were serving in the "Welsh" regiment, and two others with them, of the same corps, were Cockneys. Much joking they had about the goat which heads the battalion. "Begorra, if old Billy sees Kruger's whiskers he'll want to toss him double-or-quits for 'em, and I'll lay two to one on Billy."

I asked them what they thought of Michael Davitt and other renegade Irishmen who were disgracing the names they bore. "Davitt, is it?" one replied. "I only wish the likes of him would be in front of the first line when we get to close quarters."

COWARDS. "Sure these men are no Irish—they're dogs," he continued, and his friend chimed in with, "I pray God I get a poke at some of them Johannsburg chaps, what's volunteered. Though they're better than Davitt and the likes of him, who stay at home and bleat while the other sheep has their throats cut."

Bitter hatred and contempt have these fine chaps for the so-called patriots who have made money and position out of a peasant's suffering. And as to the Boers, they can find much to respect in their "check" and pluck, their hearts to respect their obstinacy and folly, while wondering at their courage. They are eager to get at him now. "Fancy the dirty tykes hitting the men and spitting on the women!" For those blows the Boers will pay more dearly than any other little recreation they have ever known.

CHEVALIER MARCONI.

CHAT WITH THE INVENTOR OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

NEW YORK, October 1st. When you meet Marconi you are bound to notice that he is a foreigner. The information is written all over him. His suit of clothes is English, his nature is French, his boot heels are Spanish military, his hair and mustache are German, his mother was Irish, his father is an Italian, and altogether, there's little doubt that Marconi is thoroughly a cosmopolitan.

I had the pleasure of meeting Marconi during the yacht races on the steamer *Ponce*. With his wireless system he was reporting the great contest for the *Herald*—as the *Herald* has already informed you in 31 columns of small type.

His "prison pen" resembled the pictures of Dreyfus' place of confinement on Devil's Island. The prison itself was the Ponce's chart room, and the pen was a sort of narrow yard fenced off with boards between the chart room and the ship's rail. In this inclosure the *Herald* permitted the prisoner to take his constitutional. To keep the public at bay, they put up the effective sign, "Beware of live wires."

EASY OF ACCESS. With my heart making love to my pharinx, with eyes on the lookout for live wires and a conciliatory smile for the *Herald* sentry within the prison pen, I asked if I might see the great Marconi.

Marconi came out of the chart room, leaped the board fence of the inclosure, crossed the deck to where two steamer chairs stood, threw himself into one, gave me an assignment to cover the other, and said: "Glad to see the *Telegraph*—what's up?"

The genius who is bigger than a Frenchman and not older than a quarter century. He was a mere boy, with a boy's happy temperament and enthusiasm, and a man's serious view of his life work. His hair was a trifle red, his manner a little nervous and his eyes a bit dreamy. From where we sat we could hear sounds coming from the chart room, as if somebody in there were striking parlor matches as rapidly as possible one after another. That was Marconi's operator sending *Columbia-Stampack* telegrams by the Morse code, but without wires, away. The "Beware of live wires" sign was caused by the fact that such a wire actually did run from the chart room to the top of the mast, where the message spread out into the air in Hertzian waves, after the fashion that apples spread out in a pond following the splash of a stone.

"Fine day, Chevalier," I said.

HE IS A CHEVALIER. Chevalier was the ultra-proper mode of addressing this young Italian, for thus I had been previously coached by the Chevalier's manager. The *Herald* has made the grievous error, all through the races, of speaking of Marconi as

Signor. For not long ago, to show that a prophet is not without honour in his own country, good King Humbert of Italy elevated Marconi from plain Signor to Chevalier, which means that this Morse of wireless telegraphy is a Knight of Italy.

"Thanks," said the Chevalier. "That's the first time I've been given a title in this country. But mister's good enough for me and—hang the weather, I wish it weren't so almighty fine."

And he explained that his wireless system worked better in stormy weather. A gale, a hurricane, the wind at a great gun pace—"even a fog," added the Chevalier, accepting another gulp and cherry proffered by a steward, "would suit me better than this fine weather."

He seemed to be getting the news ashore all right, despite the heavenly day. He even received messages in the chart room direct from shore—stock quotations from the floor of the "Change twenty miles away, sans wires, sans cables, sans any kind of trickery. His wireless bulletins were sent, indeed, as by magic. The readers of these bulletins on shore were separated from Marconi by only a few seconds.

BOXES ARE MYSTERIOUS. The tin box arrangements that sent the messages were the nearest possible things to infernal machines. Every dot made by the operator on the key board was accompanied by a flash, an electric spark. Every dash was accompanied by a bluish stream of sparks, making a sort of miniature electrical pyrotechnic exhibition. And each electrical spark and stream of sparks were accompanied by a hiss or hisses, noises before alluded to as sounding like the striking of numberless parlor matches.

"Infernal," I repeated. And Marconi, with his eyes in dreamland and his thoughts in Navesink, told me that once his apparatus had really been mistaken for an infernal machine, to his sorrow. It was when he first arrived in England. The custom house inspector there mistook his weird looking tin boxes for bombs, and proceeded first to drown them and secondly to smash them. When Marconi arrived and found his apparatus, the labour of many months, entirely destroyed, he laughed and set himself to work making more bombs of the same kind.

This happened early in his career as a scientist, just when he began to commence to be the Morse of wireless telegraphy. Until this time he had been conducting experiments on his father's estate, near Bologna, in Italy.

HAS SENT 110 MILES. During this first year he succeeded in telegraphing without connecting wires up to a distance of two miles. Since then he has increased the distance to 110 miles. Backed by the Prince of Wales, he has sent messages from the royal yacht in Cowes Bay to Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight, a distance of fifteen miles. At the Kingsgate regatta the *Daily Express* of Dublin got the news of the races just as the *Herald* was covering the *Shamrock-Columbia* races now; that is, by the means of a Marconi apparatus on board a yacht that followed the contesting boats and a Marconi receiving station on shore.

Then the Chevalier introduced his system in the Italian navy, where for two years it has been in constant use. Every ship in Humbert's fleet has a Marconi station aboard, and these ships talk to one another when moving at full speed, two, three, ten, even twenty miles apart.

Marconi next succeeded in talking across the English Channel, and then he came to America to report the yacht races without wires, and thus show the American nation how he can amuse his space at a cost very much less than that of cables, telephone and telegraph wires.

Giulio Marconi—that is his whole name, but better be content with Marconi—has always been keenly interested in electricity. As he is only twenty-five years of age, the stage at which he used to telephone to his sister in another corner of a room in his father's chateau at Bologna is not beyond memory.

A BORN SCIENTIST. While at school in Leghorn and at the University of Bologna, he showed the greatest aptitude for scientific experiments of all kinds. In 1893, much to the disgust of his father, he preferred his son to be a man of business rather than a dreamer, he set to work experimenting in a little chamber in the field of wireless telegraphy.

During his stay in New York Marconi is living at the Hoffman House near the sky line, where he can get away from the noise and turmoil, which he hates. He is a great worker, and the sky line at the Hoffman gives him the necessary quiet he needs in the evening to pursue his labours.

Of course, I asked him what he thought of America, informing him that New York was all the continent. "Well," he said, "America may be all right, but your New York is simply breaking. A New York cab costs me four times as much as a London cab, and say—I guess I am not unlike tens of thousands of Europeans; I'd like to live here, but I can't afford."

The next day when I met Marconi, however, he was very much happier, and said he guessed he could pay his way about the streets here for awhile yet, anyway. He had found a cabman who had contracted to take him back and forth from the Hoffman House to the Ponce, at the foot of Twenty-third street, for forty cents.

IS ANNOYED BY CLARK. But now the Chevalier has another annoying matter to confront. A man named Clark has rigged up his own wireless telegraph system on the steamer *Grand Duchesse*. Clark made his instrument from printed descriptions, found in the patent office and elsewhere, of Marconi's apparatus. On Tuesday the initiator of the only Marconi succeeded in getting a message through space to the shore—but no one could read it. And so Marconi thought somewhat annoyed, still chuckled.

GILSON WILLETT.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Captain Davis, of the steamship *Hatching*, from Foochow, reports:—Foochow to Amoy experienced light winds and fog, Amoy to Hongkong fresh N.E. wind and heavy rain. Steamers in Swatow:—*Haitong, Chungshang* and *Hanchow*.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER. Meteorological means based on fifteen years' observations to 1898.
Barometer 30.103
Thermometer 69.2
Humidity 65
Rainfall 1.302

TO-DAY. WEATHER REPORT. On date at 4 p.m. at 4 p.m. at 4 p.m.
Barometer 30.04 29.96
Thermometer 66 69
Humidity 67 70
Rainfall 0.88

TO-DAY. Tuesday, 14th November, 1899.
Chinese—12th of 10th moon of 25th year of Kwang-shi.
Sun—Rising 6hr. 13min.
Sets 5hr. 16min.

High water—Morning 6hr. 15min.
Afternoon 6hr. 35min.
Low water—Morning 6hr. 10min.
Afternoon 6hr. 11min.

ANNIVERSARIES.
1830—Loss of Messrs. D. Laprak & Co's steamer *Douglas* in the Haitian Straits.
1860—Convention signed between Russia and China.
1881—The British North Borneo Co. incorporated by Royal Charter.

TO-MORROW. Wednesday, 15th November, 1899.
Chinese—13th of 10th moon of 25th year of Kwang-shi.

Sun—Rising 6hr. 14min.
Sets 5hr. 16min.
High water—Morning 7hr. 26min.
Afternoon 7hr. 7min.
Low water—Morning 7hr. 12min.
Afternoon 6hr. 48min.

ANNIVERSARIES.
1841—The Emperor appealed to the nation to continue the war against the English.
1863—Death of Frederick VII. of Denmark.
1868—H.M. gunboat *Gnat* lost in the Palawan Passage.

1887—The British steamer *Wah Yang* burned in the Canton River, about 250 Chinese burnt or drowned.
1889—Overthrow of the Brazilian Empire and exile of Don Pedro.
1897—Armed gang robbery in Bird Street.
1898—German warship *Kaiser* struck a rock near Foochow. Filipinos take Panay Island.

INTERNAL. I repeated. And Marconi, with his eyes in dreamland and his thoughts in Navesink, told me that once his apparatus had really been mistaken for an infernal machine, to his sorrow. It was when he first arrived in England. The custom house inspector there mistook his weird looking tin boxes for bombs, and proceeded first to drown them and secondly to smash them. When Marconi arrived and found his apparatus, the labour of many months, entirely destroyed, he laughed and set himself to work making more bombs of the same kind.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.
Australian (*Chingtu*) 19th inst.
French (*Oceanic*) 21st inst.
American (*Gaelic*) 22nd inst.
American (*Hongkong Maru*) 29th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 2nd prox.
American (*China*) 7th prox.

The steamer *St. Regis* left New York for the Straits, China and Japan on the 11th inst.

The M. M. Co's steamer *Oceanic* with the next French mail, will leave Singapore to-day Tuesday at 10 p.m. for this port via Saigon.

The P. M. S. Co's steamer *China* with mails & left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 9th inst.

The O. & S. Co's steamer *Gaelic* with mails & left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.
Isle de Cuba at Kowloon Dock.
Isle de Luzon " " " "
Sinlu " " " "
H. G. M. S. Deutschland, " " " "
H. M. S. Linnet, " " " "
Hohenzollern, " " " "
Adolph Oberg, " " " "
Sulberg, " " " "
D. Jung d'Austria, " Cosmopolitan "
Alouk, " " " "

OUTWARD—17th October—*Arab, Avila, Queen Cristina*, 20th October—*Patroclus, Saccara, Telma*, 24th October—*Ambrisa, Asama, Catania, Khalif, Singapore*, 27th October—*Renaldi, Glenarthy, Oceanic, Kamakura Maru, Kirklee, Norman Isles*, 31st October—*Sarnia, Afridi, Ulysses, Birma*, 3rd November—*Ernest Simons, Strathgyle*, 7th November—*Glenloch, Prinz Heinrich, Macduff, Chio, Kosroma, Eleanor*.

Homeward—17th November—*Sarpedon, Sado Maru*.

SWATOW WEEKLY SHIPPING REPORT.

(11th November, 1899.)

ARRIVALS.
Date. Vessel. Where from. Agents.
Nov. 6 Hainan Hongkong H. & Co.
Nov. 6 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 6 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 6 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 6 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 6 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 6 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 6 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 6 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 6 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.

DEPARTURES.
Date. Vessel. Destination. Agents.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.
Date. Vessel. Where from. Agents.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.
Nov. 11 Hainan Amoy H. & Co.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

HAICHING, British steamer, 1,267, W. Davis, 14th Nov., Foochow 10th Nov., Amoy 12th, and Swatow 13th, General.—Douglas, Laprak & Co.
LOONGMONG, German steamer, 1,245, F. Schulz, 14th Nov., Canton 13th Nov., General.—Siemens & Co.
VINDONIA, Austrian steamer, 4,600, C. Bellen, 14th Nov., Trieste 23rd Oct., and Singapore 7th Nov., General.—Sander, Wieler & Co.
Plover, British gun

